

Gas Fields Of Alberta May Be Utilized For Production Of Carbon Black On Large Scale

But for one of the non-metallic elements—carbon black—this paper might have to be printed in some other color, and the automobile tire industry would be severely handicapped. Carbon black, a product of the incomplete combustion of natural gas has not as yet been manufactured in Canada, but the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, through Mr. R. T. Edwards of the Chemical Division, is this season making a field study and chemical investigation of natural gas in Western Canada with particular regard to determining the composition, character and calorific content of these gases. At present natural gas containing ethane and other hydrocarbons is being marketed for the manufacture of carbon black.

Carbon black is a soft, light soot, somewhat similar to the soot produced by a smoking kerosene lamp. It is, however, a product of the incomplete combustion of natural gas. The flame is impeded by a metal surface, and as the heat is cooled by running water, and as the soot, accumulates it is mechanically removed. The chief production centres at present are in Wisconsin and Louisiana, where there are plentiful supplies of natural gas. Each of these states has stringent conservation legislation governing the use of the gas. In Louisiana, before the gas may be used for the manufacture of carbon black, the Mines Branch must be extracted, and in certain sections but twenty per cent. of the daily output of the wells is permitted to be used for carbon black manufacture. All possible efforts must be made to avoid waste in the use of the natural gas. How important the use of natural gas in Louisiana may be judged from the fact that one company's plant consists of 100 burning furnaces.

Canada has many gas areas, some of them situated at points distant from possible domestic utilization, and it is likely, says Mr. Edwards, that the Mines Branch's investigations, that some of these may be found available for the economical production of carbon black. The Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior is at present engaged in framing regulations for the production of carbon black from wells situated on Dominion lands.

The Ontario Government, it is reported, has recently given permission for the natural gas from a small field in the Saranac district to be used for the production of carbon black. It is understood that development will take place at once. The initial plant will be of but limited size, and will permit of enlargement as the opportunity arises.

The recovery of carbon black varies from one-quarter to two pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, and the market price ranges from 17 to 22 cents per pound, with as high as 50 cents for special grades. The black is packed in paper sacks for shipment.

The uses of carbon black are almost innumerable. One of the chief uses is in the preparation of printing ink, such as this paper is printed with. Its mixture with oils of different kinds gives and constitutes a wide range of ink may be made, from that which is termed newsprint, to a grade suitable for the printing of the finest illustrations.

It is also used as a pigment in the manufacture of paint, in which case a leading material is generally added, usually barites. In the making of black rubber carbon black is very generally entered, while for photograph records, fountain pens, carbon paper, black enamel leathers, etc., it finds many uses.

In the preparation of the rubber composition of automobile tires and other rubber goods the greater the consumption of carbon black has developed. It is estimated that fully 65 per cent. of the entire production of tires in this industry. Owing to its fine nature of subdivision it is a very valuable ingredient in automobile tire compositions. It must, however, be used in combination with other things. Alone as a rubber pigment it is not particularly valuable.

Canada is a very large user of carbon black, and, while as yet, producing none, for the year ending March 31 last, imported of land, home-made and carbon blacks, 3,743,609 pounds, of a value of \$416,112, and it enters Canada duty free.

Should the Mines Branch be able to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of the utilization of the Alberta gas fields for the production of carbon black it will add considerably to the industry of Canada and make use of another of our great natural resources.

A better common in Japan is that to lift long one should sleep with the head pointing east north.

W. N. U. 1401

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Cost of Fires Carried by the General Public

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Fire is the greatest enemy natural resources have to contend with, and not only does this apply to the destruction caused by forest fires, but in the incalculable loss of waste in our cities, towns and countryside. The basis of all building material and manufacturing goods is our natural resources and the products thereof. When we burn these up they must be replaced, and the replacement means just so much additional drain upon the supply of materials for new development.

The cost of fires cannot be estimated by the general public, and as all manufactured material is insured its cost is covered through which it passes, the calculative cost, when the expense of doing business and profit are added by each interest through whose hands the goods pass from raw material to the ultimate consumer, adds very largely to the price which the consumer pays.

The week of October 7-13 will be the Fire Prevention Week, and every reader is asked to personally make a survey of the waste of material in his own home surroundings and of the plant where he earns his living, and to note that all fire dangers are removed.

For the first eight months of 1932 the British Association will meet in Toronto in 1934.

The Ontario Committee of the British Association for Advancement of Science has provisionally fixed upon the date Sept. 3 to Sept. 10, 1934, for the holding of the next annual meeting of the association in Toronto.

Banks Are Sound

The chartered banks of Canada today are sound; general business is sound; Canada itself is sound. It is the fools and irresponsible who know not what they will stop rocking the boat we shall soon emerge into tranquil waters and be sailing again on the safe side of prosperity—Kingston Standard.

Where Coal Is Mined with Steam Shovel and Loaded on Cars

In the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, southwest of Jolien, Alberta, on the Canadian National Railway, there are some remarkable deposits of semi-bituminous coal. These deposits lie in great hills, the seams being from 50 to 150 feet deep. The coal is loaded on to the railway cars with steam shovels after being loosened by means of powder. The overburden of earth, four to twenty feet in depth, is first removed, exposing the great beds of coal for the mining operations. Two of the mines are now able to ship out 50 carsloads every eight hours, but this can easily be doubled. The cars are sent along the line, the deposits are of coal for loading. These deposits are in the Brazeau field, one of the most extensive in Alberta.

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Curious Information

In London Blue Book

Some Queer Occurrences Have Led to Ponderous Volume

The London Blue Book is a ponderous tome, but contains some curious information. London has a solitary fisherman, who lives in a suburb at Wandsworth; it has one woman blacksmith, who works in Shoreditch, and there is one woman bricklayer, who resides at Deptford.

There are two London women who are "gentle" laborers. While the County of London has but one fisherwoman, the City of London (proper) has but one fisherman. Among the queer trades are "lickers," "beard punchers," "plunkers," "teasers," "slackers," "scratch-brushers," "scientific American."

Hobby—Goodness knows, I've just swallowed my collar button.

Wife—Well, at least you know that it isn't under the dresser.

Claim Esperanto Is Becoming Popular

Books and Newspapers Being Published in New Language

Original poetry in Esperanto, the universal language, has become so popular in polyglot centres where Esperanto is popular. Many national songs of various lands have been given in Esperanto and published with the words and music.

In pointing out the advancement made in Esperanto toward popularity in nearly all parts of the world, advocates contend that Esperanto shorthand writing has been taken up by a great many young persons as a by-product and they predict that eventually their language will be taught in schools.

According to Esperantists there are more than 2,000 persons in Dresden alone who read, write and speak the new language. There are many Esperantists also in Leipzig, where an Esperanto Institute was founded several years ago.

The headquarters of the Esperanto world union is in Geneva, with branches in all the cities and principal towns of most countries. The Esperantists have their own newspapers with subscribers throughout the world. Translations of famous authors and original books may be purchased in Esperanto, one of the largest publishing houses in Leipzig have their own department devoted to products of this language.

The inventor and founder of Esperanto was Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian physician born in 1859.

For Advancement of Science

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Modern Farm Methods Have Greatly Improved The Outlook Of The Average Farmer's Wife

The farm woman of today is not a mere drudge, says the "New York Times." Unlike her sister of twenty-five or thirty years ago, her daily routine of living is not limited to such monotonous tasks as feeding chickens, milking cows, churning butter, cooking heavy meals or taking care of children and housework in between times. Today, the cows are still there to be milked, the chickens to be fed, the butter to be churned, the meals to be cooked, but modern inventions have so lightened her burdens that she has time to broaden her horizon.

Reader after reader in her extensive world to mean going to church or weekly trips to the village. Her wardrobe, summer and winter, generally consisted of one black silk frock for such state occasions as church funerals or christenings. The remainder of her dresses were called "trunks" conforming more to comfort than beauty.

Her recreations were few beyond the church-going and funerals. The farm woman of today has rebelled. She wants for her children school as good as those city children attend; she wants good roads, trucks that are up-to-date, a house in which she will not be ashamed to entertain city friends; books and time to read them. In short, she wants relief from the drudgery of farm life and time to enjoy its beauty. What is more, she is getting her wants before she is a worn-out "old woman" of thirty. If her grandmothers and mothers of many of the farm women of today have been a visit to the homes in which they used to live they would hardly recognize them.

The average farm woman of today goes to market over good roads in a car. Seldom does she ride in a buggy. Horses are getting to be as much of a farm curiosity as in the city. She has learned to drive her car and takes a spin to town whenever she likes, to go shopping, visit a friend or attend her club meeting.

Now does she go to town garbed in a "cat's paw." Her dress is "fashionably made." Her hat is not a result of home millinery, but was purchased at a real millinery store and is in keeping with the season.

Her state occasions no longer consist of funerals and church-going.

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She has gone far beyond that. A country club, in many cases, is near her home. She goes there, with her spirit moves. She attends weekly meetings of her literary or political club, and frequently entertains in her rural home.

She is a graduate of the country consolidated school, the township high school, and in many instances the state agricultural school. She knows good books, pictures and music and takes time to enjoy them.

The farm woman of today sees her children getting educational advancement equal to their city cousins. Her daughters are meeting the right sort of young men. Her sons are having an opportunity to choose an agricultural career, and in many instances a professional man. Her husband has more time to enjoy life with her.

The farm woman of today, in mid-western farm home several miles from a village that was reached by a paved road. The house was a simple but handsome erected according to the wishes of the farm woman. All sorts of labor-saving devices were installed. The house was full of domestic conveniences. There was a tennis court. She was vice-president of the village club, chairman of the Y. W. C. A., and her children were well dressed.

The farm woman of today had been handed down for several generations. Her forefathers had been farmers ever since the head of the house went to the agricultural school and learned to be a farmer. Her father, her grandfather and she, and her children were well dressed.

"Fifteen years ago," explained the farm woman, "my father was discouraged and so was I. We decided to take stock and avail ourselves of the opportunity to take the railroads and ships, and turn his orchard into a farm. We studied our soil and decided to erect a better house and enjoy life there were two old."

Saskatchewan's Turkeys

Stated that Province Will Soon be Highest Producer of Birds in Any Part of Canada

The increase in the production of turkeys in any province or state on the North American continent, according to the annual report of poultry husbandry at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, is a record.

The turkey population of Saskatchewan last year, according to the Dominion census, was 419,051 head. Mr. Baker estimates the number of turkeys in the province this year at over half a million. There are a number of districts, he said, that will be able to make up a carload of turkeys for the market this fall.

One of the most successful shows of the province in the production of turkeys, Mr. Baker said that, Texas is the only province or state on the continent with a larger poultry population than this province.

Mr. Baker estimated the domestic poultry population of this province today at about nine million as compared with a little more than 8,000,000 in 1922, when the figure for the various species of birds was as follows, according to the census: Poultry, 7,765,102; ducks, 216,703; turkeys, 419,051; geese, 121,616.

Naming Western Town

Interesting Way in Which Melita, Man, Received Name

The Western Municipal News gives the following interesting information concerning the origin of the name "Melita," a town in Manitoba. In 1812, Dr. Sinclair, of Winnipeg, had studied the W. 35-37 and had it surveyed into town lots, giving the townsite the name "Manchester." Later Mr. E. G. Graham cancelled the townsite and named the land. About 1840 the settlers asked for a post office to be called "Manchester." The post office department said there already was a Manchester. So several names were submitted to the settlers for choice. One Sunday, after Sunday school, the matter was discussed, and the name "Melita" chosen, that name having been the name of the Sunday school lesson for the day. The shipwreck on the island of Melita.

By Elimination North-Western Melita. West-It's what you don't need any for or for a lovely pretty girl. New York Sun.

Some of the charity that begins at home makes a happy holiday.

SHEEP BREEDING IN MANITOBA



Sheep breeding is fast becoming an important industry in the Province of Manitoba, and there have been many sheep and lamb shows in various parts of the country this season. One of the most successful shows of this kind was held recently at Riverton, under the auspices of the Dominion Livestock Branch and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The upper picture shows four ewes which were the winners of the district prize at Riverton. The lower picture shows a ewe which has a carding machine and spinning wheel. W. W. Fraser, Livestock Commissioner for Manitoba, attended the sale and the district prize was won by a spinning wheel. Fritz P. Sigurdson, Esq., exhibited a fat lamb which was awarded premier prize. This lamb, about 12 pounds, was competed with fourteen others of its class. The lower picture is a general view of the entries in the class one pen of twenty fat lambs.

The Redcliff Review

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Ed. L. Stone, Editor and Prop

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1923.

GET POSTED

Great concern is apparent on all sides in connection with the liquor plebiscite which is to be taken on the fifth of next month. This concern is not so much on how the vote will go. It is because of the indifference and upparent lack of knowledge in connection with the several questions to be submitted and the system under which the vote will be taken. Both parties to the question as well as the government are beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation because of this condition, and every effort is being made to enlighten the public along these lines.

In this issue, and on this page the provincial government has an advertisement outlining the form of ballot to be used and the manner in which the ballots shall be marked. It would be well for all who are not sure on any of the points to look this ad. up and give it their careful attention.

We would again remind our readers to make sure their names are on the voters' list if they are qualified voters.

YOUR TOWN—OUR TOWN

Do you, Mr. Citizen, look upon your town as a tangible part of your earthly possessions?

Do you feel your town belongs in part to you? Do you believe that you "belong" to it?

With each and every man jack of us coming to a greater realization that our town is ours and we are part of it, a greater spirit of civic conscience is going to be developed. This will result in a higher type of service that each one of us will render to the town. It will result in your town being placed on a higher plane than it has ever before occupied. This will result in each and everyone of us going out with a stronger feeling that our town is ours and we are part of it. Can we not picture our town in reality as we picture it in our own minds? Can we not see this town march forward with prosperous strides in business, in civic life, in home life? If we can but see this, we will see a business town that will be far greater than it ever has been. We will see a civic town on a much higher plane than a town's life in contented, happy and prosperous homes.

The "modus opo randi" for the attainment of this great realization, the vehicle of this entire proposition, the force of this entire movement which will carry our town forward to the place in our national life which we would have it occupy, is YOU.

Just how much of YOU are YOU willing to put into this job? If YOU are willing to take off your coat, roll up your sleeves and get busy, the job can be done and you will have many working along with you shoulder to shoulder for the enthusiasm which you develop will be conveyed to others, and through this great co-operation our town will step forward, a bigger, busier, more beautiful town.

TOO MUCH TALK

The Vancouver Sun says editorially:

"Spanish patriotic society has formed with the purpose of discouraging too much talk among politicians and legislators."

Those who favor the movement say that for the past 23 years Spanish statesmen have

been saying much and doing nothing.

"The great trouble with too much talk is that when a man talks too often how he is going to do a thing he gets to thinking after a while that he has already done it. He works off all his energy in discussion and usually has none left to get down to cases."

"If these anti-talk Spaniards have any success with their campaign to shut off political loquacity some sort of a Noble prize should be arranged for them bigger than all the rest."

Spaniards are not the only ones who are fed up on talk and promises."

PROHIBITION OR TEMPERANCE WHICH?

(Continued from Page One)
Liquor Act. In printing lectures and hiring lecturers instructed to set forth in a clear and convincing manner the injuries inflicted by excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks, particularly on the offspring, and besides were they, and the rest of the prohibitionists who insisted they could give help by striving to remove the conditions that produce and promote drink habit. For after all, drunkenness is not a curse, but an effect, produced by the social conditions in which the majority of the working people are compelled to work and live. Overwork, worry and disappointments are as a rule conditions that produce the drink habit. Because under the influence of liquor these unfortunate victims of social and economic conditions find relief from their tired bodies and troubled minds. There is, however, some who acquire the drink habit through social drinking yet they are not so numerous nor are they absolutely helpless. A change of environment and social surroundings as a rule effects a complete cure. Conditions like that can not be cured by popular votes nor legislative enactment. It is by assuming that it can, that the prohibitionists make their fatal mistake. They labor under the delusion that drunkenness is an individual and social disease, and must be treated as such, and therefore, like all other ailments of mind and body must be treated by giving the individual, hopeful suggestions and by urging them to by their own efforts and conscious will power conquer and control their habits. Supplemented by such influences, surroundings and general environment that will help to eliminate the drink habit and all other injurious conditions from which humanity suffers.

It therefore behooves all who believe in social and economic progress to do all within their power to aid those who are suffering from the vicious habits and conditions and by example demonstrate that our mode of living is well worth emulating, and thereby become the means of elevating humanity to higher standard of

individual and social self-respect, as well as economic and industrial possibilities.

In voting on Nov. 5 exercising your best judgment, but don't get disappointed if what you thought you voted for doesn't materialize. Because political measures at best are failures.

C. H. AXELSON,
Singingville, Alta.

IT will be ones pleasure to support the administration of Government Control of all liquors—it will not only bring a revenue which will be of great value to the Province, but it will also have the effect of furthering the general morality of the people.

PROHIBITION HAS

Increased enormously deaths from alcoholic poisoning.

Increased alcoholic patients in hospitals.

Switched men from beer drinking to hard liquor.

Closed the saloon but inaugurated home brewing and home drinking.

Failed in bringing the great prosperity promised by the prohibitionist.


Brought about wholesale disrespect for the law.

Caused poisonous death dealing drinks to be made and promiscuously sold.


Brought about wholesale bootlegging and illicit selling of impure liquors.

Brought about speakeasies for the sale clandestinely of liquor.

Vote 1 for Clause D—Government Control
DON'T BE CAUGHT AGAIN



LIQUOR REFERENDUM



NOTICE TO VOTERS

Instructions to Voters as to Method of Marking the Preferential Ballot to be used in the Liquor Referendum in Alberta on Monday, November 5, 1923.

Issued Under the Authority of the Government of Alberta

THE BALLOT

(a) Prohibition—
Meaning thereby, a continuance and development of the present Liquor Legislation; that is, meaning the Abolition of the Sale of all Liquors excepting for strictly Medicinal, Sacramental, Manufacturing and Scientific Purposes.

(b) Licensed Sale of Beer—
Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer in Licensed Hotels and other Premises, as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.

(c) Government Sale of Beer—
Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer by or through Government Vendors for consumption in Private Residences under Government Control, and Regulation—other Liquors to be sold through Doctor's Prescription for Medicinal Purposes.

(d) Government Sale of All Liquors—
Meaning thereby, the Sale of all Liquors by or through Government Vendors. Beer to be consumed on Licensed Premises and in Private Residences. Wines and Spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government, under Government Control and Regulation.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

The Voter MUST NOT use the X mark. He should mark the figure 1 opposite the question he wishes to become law. He should then mark the figure 2 opposite the question he would select as second choice, the figure 3 opposite his third choice, the figure 4 opposite his fourth choice. He must make no other mark on the ballot. The voter may "plum" for one question alone, using the figure 1, without polling his ballot, or he may vote for only two or only three choices.

Voters are urged, however, to vote the full extent of their four choices. There is always the possibility that the question of his first choice will not carry. In that case he should have a second choice, and a third and a fourth choice. Only by marking the full number of choices does the voter obtain the full benefit of the preferential ballot, and the government obtain a complete expression of the opinion of the people.

Victory Bond Coupons

Do not let your Victory Bond Coupons remain idle a day after they are due. Take them to any branch of this Bank to be cashed on the exact day they become payable. You can deposit your coupons in a Savings Account, and your interest will then earn more interest compounded twice yearly.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA
REDCLIFF BRANCH

A. MCKENZIE

Manager.

Here and There

Protection of migratory birds has been added to the duties of the Canadian Pacific Railway's conductors.

Airplanes attached to the Ontario Forestry Department are now equipped with radio sending apparatus so that they can keep in constant touch with the chief and other rangers.

There was an increase of sixty-three per cent in the number of immigrants to Canada during the last three months as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Canadian Pacific agents in British Columbia have been carrying out men for work in the harvest fields of Western Canada, and through lack of steamship accommodation closed their doors to many farmers who, attracted by the special harvest rate, sought to enter Canada.

The branch lines program of the Canadian Pacific Railway carried out this year will bring into operation in the prairie provinces more miles than any one year since 1914. Of the 281 miles will be ready for handling grain in the Fall, and of the balance 115 miles will be ready for steel by the winter freeze-up.

A building has been acquired by the University of Alberta and is being devoted to the manufacture of insulin. This will be the only factory in Canada to produce the curative fluid in commercial quantities and, although it is manufactured in the United States, Great Britain and Denmark, the Canadian product will be sold throughout the world.

Dawson City recently celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the discovery of the Klondike. In an exhibition of Yukon produce, cabbages 18 inches in diameter and weighing thirty pounds, potatoes as big as a man's head, pumpkins as big as watermelons, wheat, oats and barley were witnesses to the fertility of the Yukon soil. Side by side with these ranged gold nuggets, gold dust and silver bars.

Dr. James Inches, Commissioner of Police, Detroit, and a guest at the Canadian Pacific Bungalow Camp at Nipigon, holds the record for the biggest steelhead trout caught in the Nipigon River this season, having captured a fish weighing 7 1/2 pounds. This catch was above the average, but a large number of big pounders have been taken from the Nipigon this season. Several years ago, and from practically the same spot, Dr. J. W. Cook, of Port William, caught the world's record steelhead trout, which weighed fourteen and one-half pounds and was more than two and a half feet long.

A record was established recently when one of the latest types of Canadian Pacific locomotives carried a load of 42 cars of newspaper, weighing more than 1,100 tons, from the plant of the Ashby Pulp and Paper Company, North Bay, to Toronto, without mishap. Ordinarily, it would have taken two passenger engines to haul such a load for the 320 miles. After proving its worth by this feat the huge engine, together with an all steel train consisting of the latest model tourist, dining and sleeping cars, and a baggage and compartment car, formed part of the Canadian Pacific exhibit at the National Exhibition at Toronto.

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